

## Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to: Wolchok JD, Chiarion-Sileni V, Gonzalez R, et al. Overall survival with combined nivolumab and ipilimumab in advanced melanoma. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:1345-56. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1709684

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## List of Participating Investigators

In addition to the authors, the following investigators (listed by country in alphabetical order) participated in the study: **Australia:** V. Atkinson (Greenslopes and Woolloongabba, QLD), K. Briscoe (Coffs Harbour, NSW), M. Brown (Adelaide, SA), P. Hersey (Gateshead, NSW), R. Kefford (Westmead, NSW), C. McNeil (Sydney, NSW), M. Millward (Nedlands and Perth, WA), P. Parente (Box Hill, VIC), F.X. Parnis (Kurralt Park, SA); **Austria:** C. Hoeller (Vienna), J. Koller (Salzburg); **Belgium:** J.-F. Baurain (Brussels), V.F.J. Cocquyt (Ghent), B. Neyns (Brussels), P. Specenier (Edegem); **Canada:** J. Claveau (Quebec, QC), D.S. Ernst (East London, ON), R. Jamal (Montreal, QC), K. Savage (Vancouver, BC), X. Song (Ottawa, ON); **Czech Republic:** E. Kubala (Hradec Kralove), I. Krasjova (Prague), R. Lakomy (Brno); **Denmark:** L. Bastholt (Odense), H. Schmidt (Aarhus), I.M. Svane (Herlev); **Finland:** M. Hernberg (Helsinki), T. Skytta (Tampere); **France:** B. Dreno (Nantes Cedex), T. Lesimple (Rennes), P. Saiag (Billancourt), L. Thomas (Pierre-Bénite); **Germany:** C. Berking (Munich), C. Garbe (Tübingen), R. Gutzmer (Hanover), J. Hassel (Heidelberg), A. Hauschild (Kiel), L. Heinzerling (Erlangen), R. Herbst (Erfurt), P. Mohr (Buxtehude), J. Simon (Leipzig); **Ireland:** P. Donnellan (Galway), G. Gullo (Dublin), J.A. McCaffrey (Dublin), D. Power (Cork); **Israel:** M. Lotem (Jerusalem), J. Schachter (Tel Hashomer); **Italy:** F. Cognetti (Rome), M. Del Vecchio (Milan), A. Goldhirsch (Milan), M. Mandala (Bergamo), P. Queirolo (Genoa); **Netherlands:** W. Gerritsen (Nijmegen), E. Kapiteijn (Leiden); **New Zealand:** M. McCrystal (Auckland); **Norway:** M. Nyakas (Oslo); **Poland:** E. Kalinka-Warzocha (Lodz), R. Zaucha (Gdansk), M. Ziobro (Krakow); **Spain:** L. Alonso Carrion (Malaga), A. Arance (Barcelona), E. Espinosa (Madrid), J.L. Manzano Mozo (Barcelona), S. Martin Algarra (Navarra), E. Muñoz (Barcelona); **Sweden:** J. Hansson (Stockholm), L. Ny (Gothenberg); **Switzerland:** P.-Y. Dietrich (Geneva), E. Romano (Lausanne), M. Siano (Gallen); **United Kingdom:** P. Corrie (Cambridgeshire), J. Evans (Glasgow, Dumfries, and Galloway), P. Lorigan (Manchester), P. Nathan (Middlesex), P. Patel

(Nottinghamshire); **United States:** S. Agarwala (Easton, PA), T. Amatruda (Minneapolis, MN), F.R. Aronson (Scarborough, ME), A. Amin (Charlotte, NC), M. Atkins (Washington, DC), S. Bhatia (Seattle, WA), B. Chmielowski (Los Angeles, CA), G.A. Daniels (La Jolla, CA), A. Daud (San Francisco, CA), W. Gluck (Greenville, SC), K. Grossman (Salt Lake City, UT), T. Guthrie, Jr. (Jacksonville, FL), O. Hamid (Los Angeles, CA), J. Hosmi (Gilbert, AZ), J. Infante (Nashville, TN), J. Jeter (Tucson, AZ), J. Kirkwood (Pittsburgh, PA), H. Koon (Cleveland, OH), D. Lawson (Atlanta, GA), G. Linette (St. Louis, MO), D. Minor (San Francisco, CA), S. Nair (Allentown, PA), S. Patel (Houston, TX), A. Pavlick (New York, NY), A. Salama (Durham, NC), W. Samlowski (Las Vegas, NV), M. Shaheen (Albuquerque, NM), W. Sharfman (Lutherville, MD), M. Sznol (New Haven, CT), S. Thomas (Orlando, FL), W.J. Urba (Portland, OR), C. Weissman (Latham, NY), E. Whitman (Morristown, NJ).

## **METHODS**

### **Statistical analysis**

Time-to-event distributions (survival rates) at fixed time points were estimated using Kaplan-Meier methods. Treatment differences for progression-free and overall survival were assessed using stratified log-rank test. Hazard ratios and corresponding 95% CIs were estimated with a stratified Cox proportional hazards model. All statistical testing and 95% CIs were two-sided.

Overall survival analyses were also performed in prespecified subgroups of patients. Tumor PD-L1 expression was evaluated as a predictive biomarker for progression-free and overall survival using time-dependent receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for censored survival data in an attempt to evaluate the predictive accuracy of PD-L1 as a biomarker and to distinguish a discrimination threshold of PD-L1 expression for predicting OS.<sup>1</sup>

Figure S1. CONSORT flow diagram.

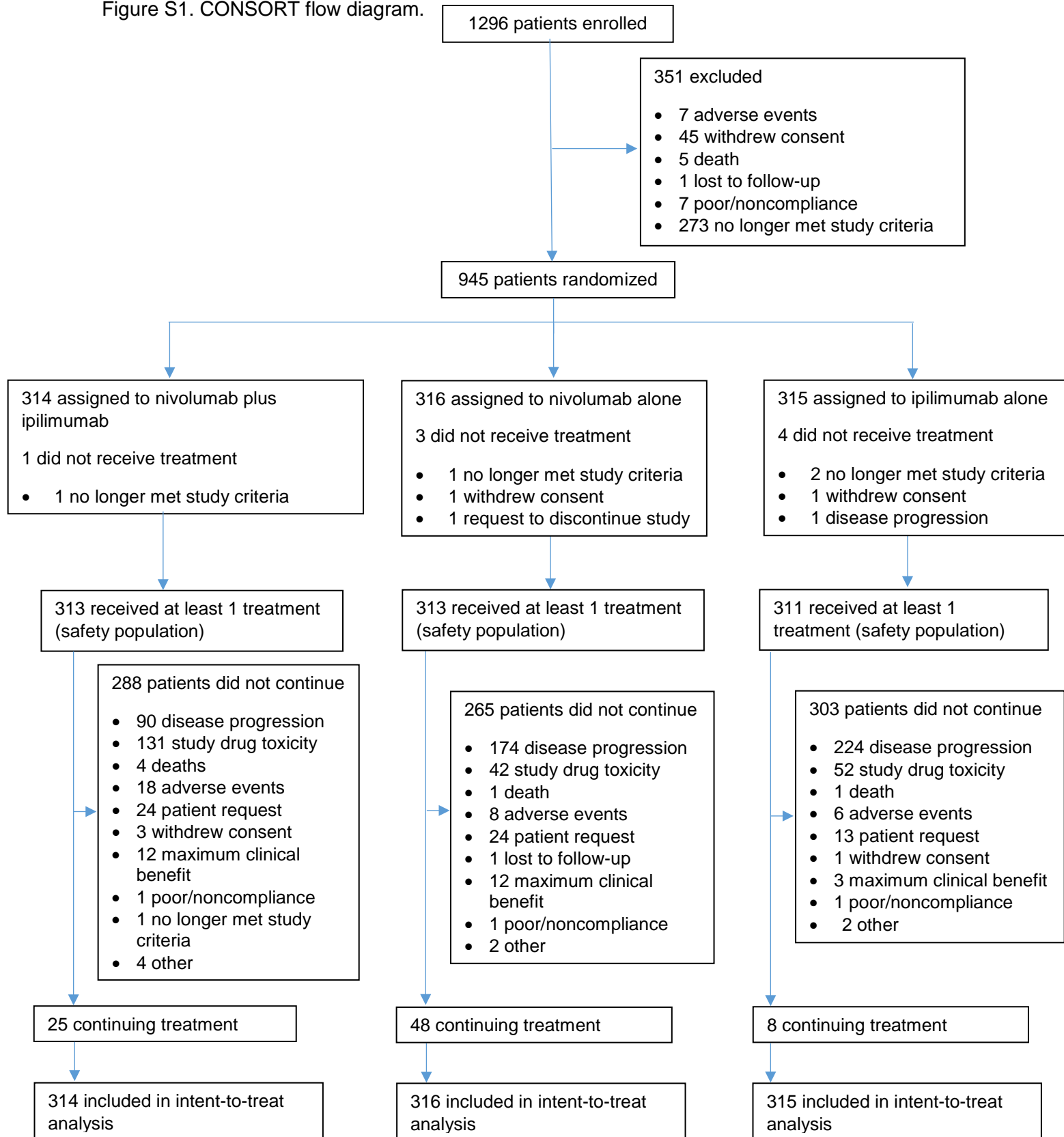
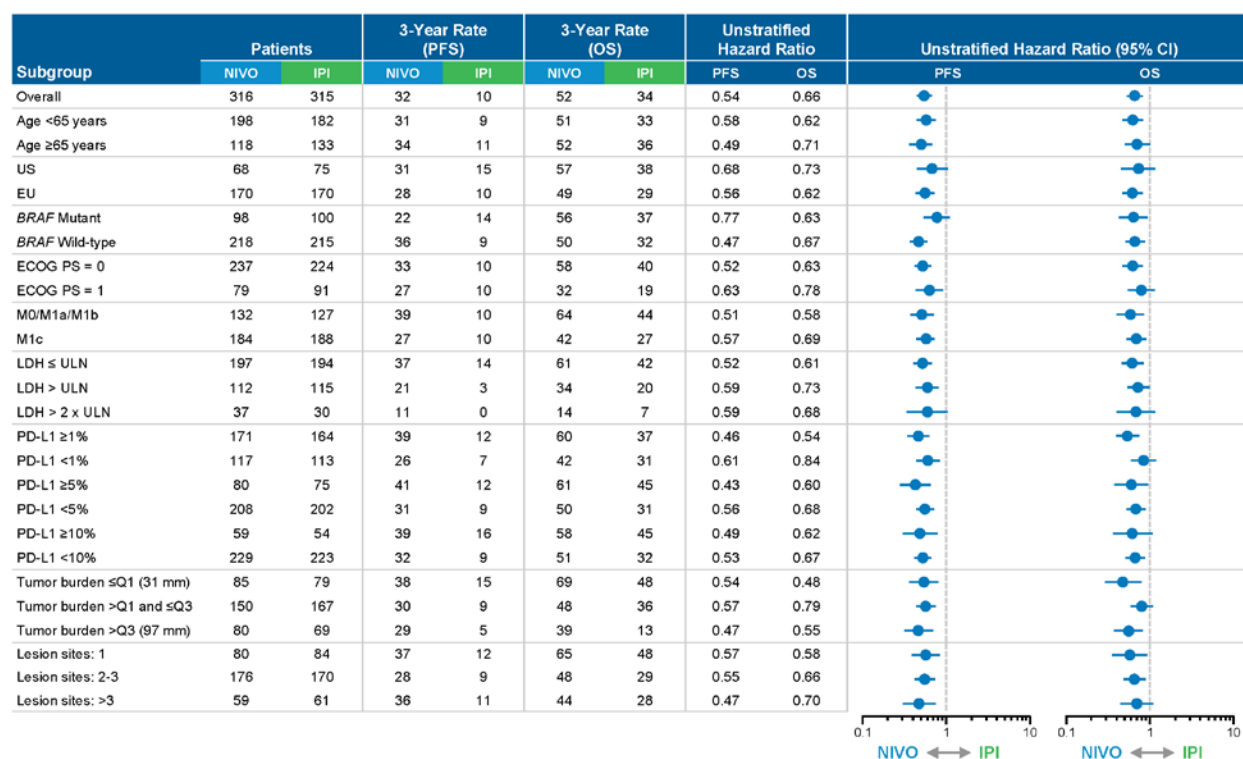


Figure S2. Forest plot of overall survival in prespecified subgroups of patients who received nivolumab versus ipilimumab (A) and combination versus ipilimumab (B). CI denotes confidence interval; ECOG PS Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; EU European Union; IPI ipilimumab; LDH lactate dehydrogenase; NIVO nivolumab; OS overall survival; PD-L1 programmed death ligand 1; PFS progression-free survival; ULN upper limit of normal; US United States.

(A)



(B)

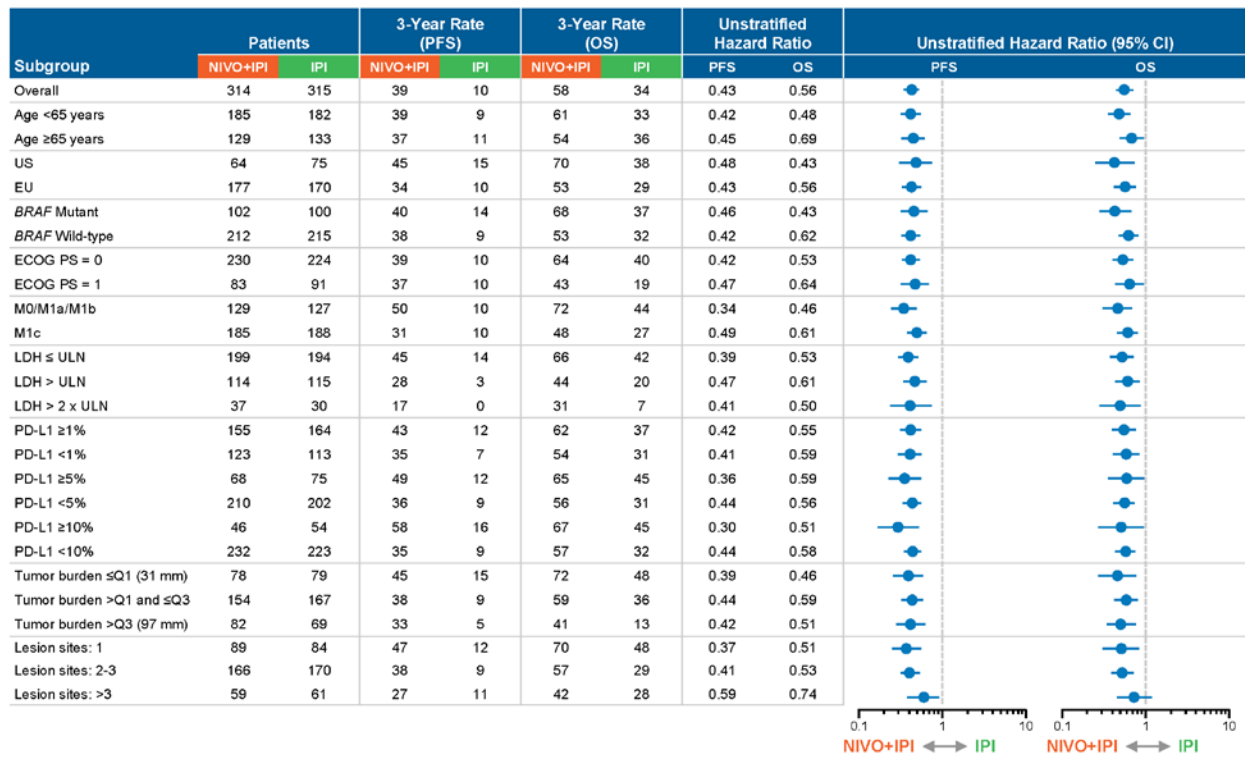
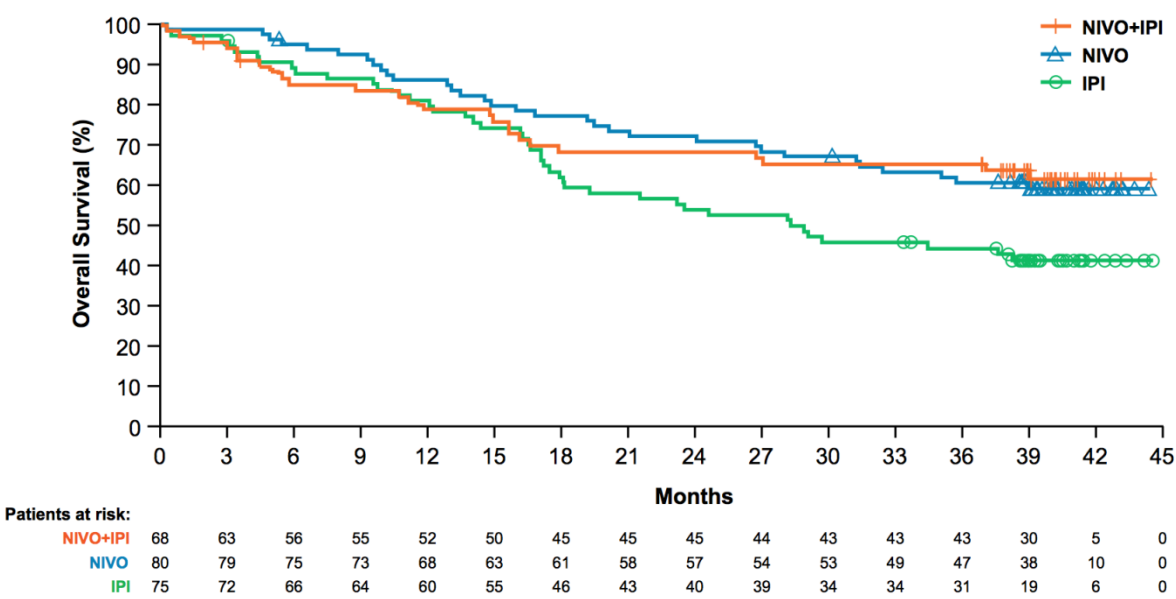


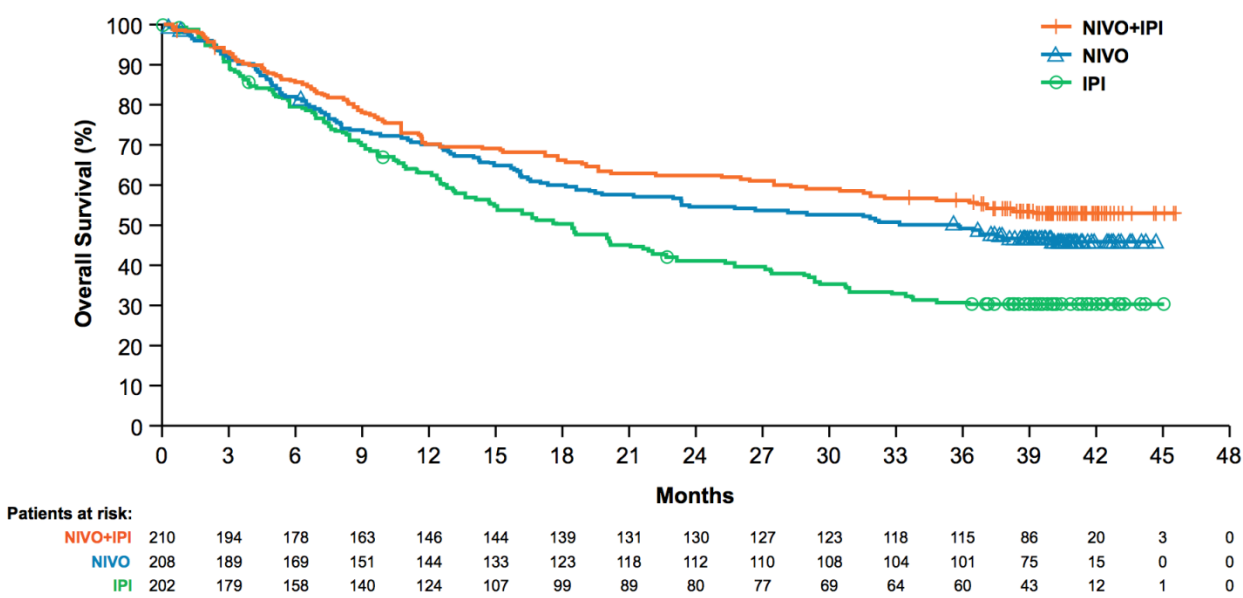


Figure S3. Overall survival by PD-L1 expression at 5% and 1% cutoffs. Panel A shows the Kaplan-Meier estimates of overall survival in patients with PD-L1 expression level  $\geq 5\%$ . Median overall survival was not reached (95% CI, 39.1 to not reached) in the combination group, not reached (95% CI, 35.8 to not reached) in the nivolumab group, and 28.9 months (95% CI, 18.1 to not reached) in the ipilimumab group. Panel B shows the Kaplan-Meier estimates of overall survival in patients with PD-L1 expression  $< 5\%$ . Median overall survival was not reached (95% CI, 32.7 to not reached) in the combination group, 35.9 months (95% CI, 23.1 to not reached) in the nivolumab group, and 18.4 months (95% CI, 13.7 to 22.5) in the ipilimumab group. Panel C shows the Kaplan-Meier estimates of overall survival in patients with PD-L1 expression level  $\geq 1\%$ . Median overall survival was not reached (95% CI, 39.1 to not reached) in the combination group, not reached (95% CI, 40.2 to not reached) in the nivolumab group, and 21.5 months (95% CI, 16.9 to 29.1) in the ipilimumab group. Panel D shows the Kaplan-Meier estimates of overall survival in patients with PD-L1 expression  $< 1\%$ . Median overall survival was not reached (95% CI, 26.5 to not reached) in the combination group, 23.5 months (95% CI, 13.0 to 36.5) in the nivolumab group, and 18.6 months (95% CI, 13.7 to 23.2) in the ipilimumab group. CI denotes confidence interval; IPI ipilimumab; NIVO nivolumab; PD-L1 programmed death ligand 1.

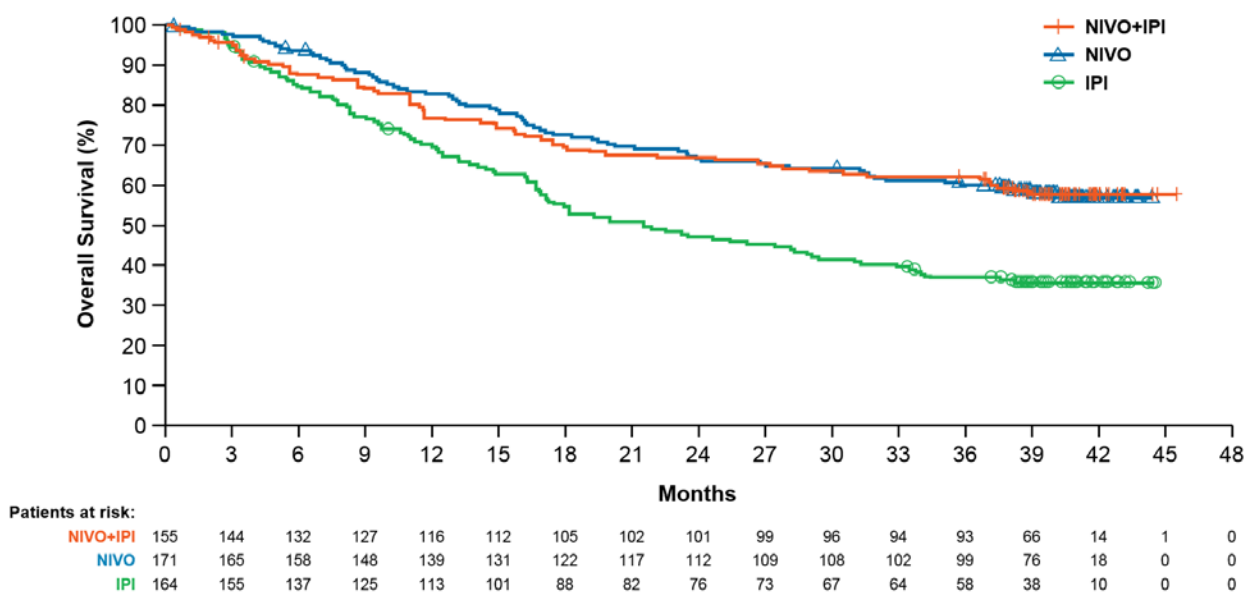
(A) PD-L1 expression level  $\geq 5\%$



(B) PD-L1 expression level  $< 5\%$



(C) PD-L1 expression level  $\geq 1\%$



(D) PD-L1 expression level  $< 1\%$

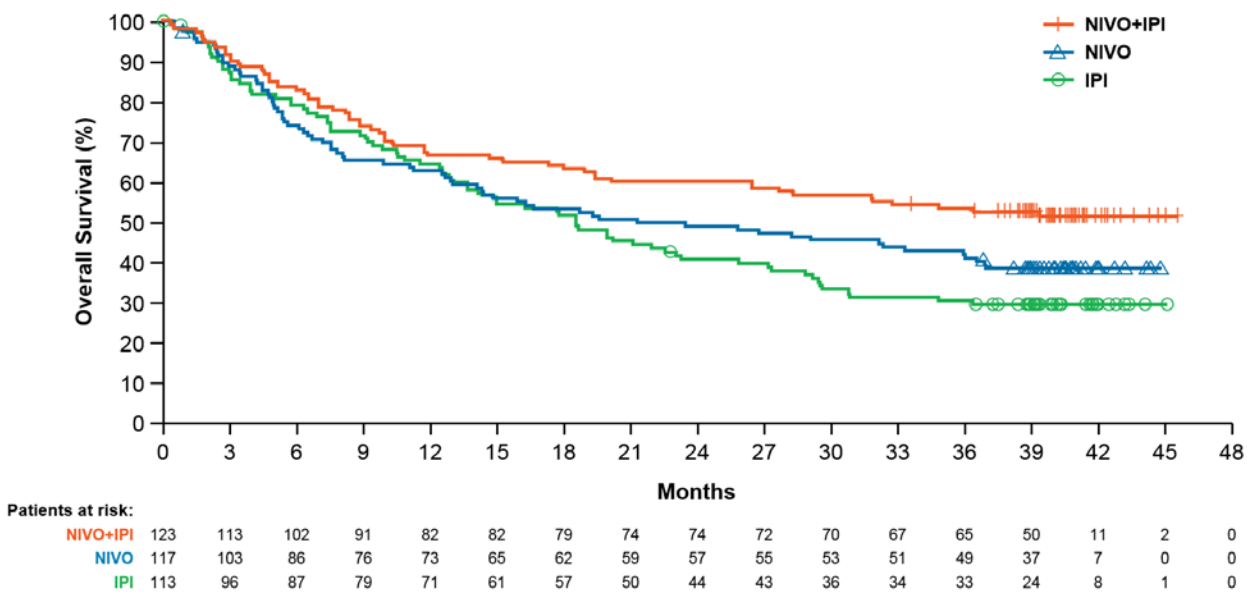


Figure S4. Three-year overall survival data based on PD-L1 expression using time-dependent ROC for censored survival data. Post hoc analyses were performed on all randomized patients with quantifiable PD-L1 expression (N=278 for nivolumab plus ipilimumab; N=288 for nivolumab alone). AUC values were 0.56 (95% CI, 0.49 to 0.63) and 0.57 (95% CI, 0.50 to 0.63) for the combination and nivolumab groups, respectively. In an ROC analysis, an AUC=1 is an idealized result showing complete discrimination of the ability of a test to predict an outcome; AUC  $\geq 0.8$  is considered a test with good discriminatory ability; and a line representing no discrimination at all would be at AUC = 0.5.<sup>1,2</sup> AUC denotes area under the curve; CI confidence interval; PD-L1 programmed death 1; ROC receiver operating characteristic.

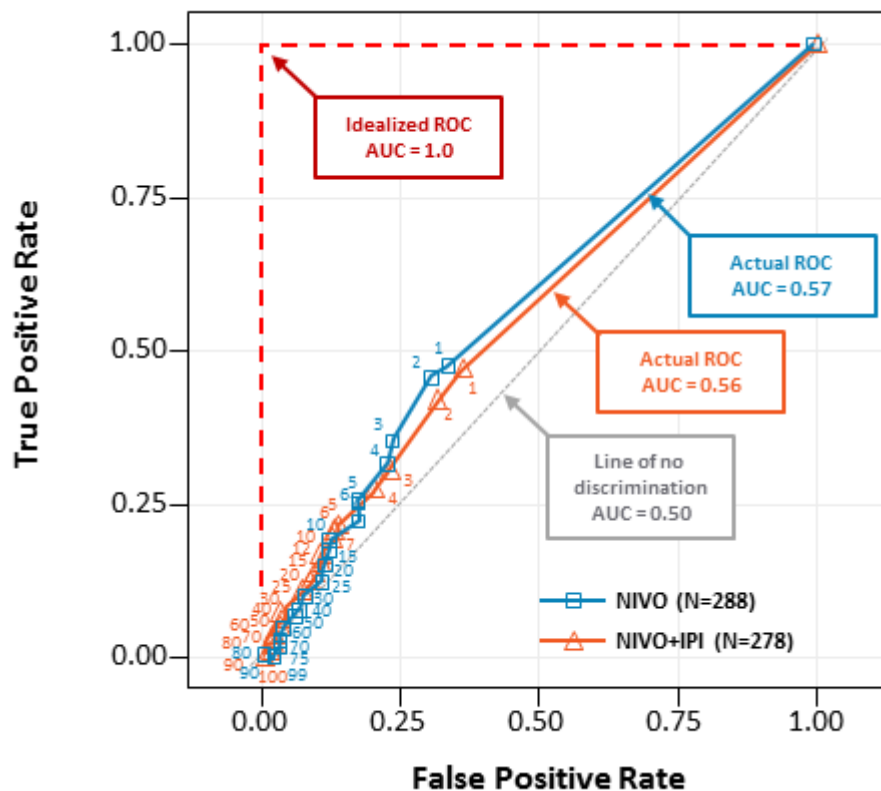


Table S1. Baseline Characteristics of the Randomized Patients.

Characteristic	Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab (N=314)	Nivolumab Alone (N=316)	Ipilimumab Alone (N=315)
Median age, year (range)	61 (18–88)	60 (25–90)	62 (18–89)
Sex, n (%)			
Male	206 (66)	202 (64)	202 (64)
Female	108 (34)	114 (36)	113 (36)
ECOG performance status, n (%)			
0	230 (73)	238 (75)	224 (71)
1	83 (26)	77 (24)	91 (29)
2	0	1 (<1)	0
Not reported	1 (<1)	0	0
M stage, n (%)			
M1c	181 (58)	184 (58)	183 (58)
M0, M1a, or M1b	133 (42)	132 (42)	132 (42)
Lactate dehydrogenase, n (%)			
≤ULN	199 (63)	196 (62)	194 (62)
>ULN	114 (36)	112 (35)	115 (37)
≤2× ULN	276 (88)	271 (86)	279 (89)
>2× ULN	37 (12)	37 (12)	30 (10)
Unknown	1 (<1)	8 (3)	6 (2)
Brain metastases at baseline, n (%)			
Yes	11 (4)	8 (3)	15 (5)
No	303 (97)	308 (98)	300 (95)
PD-L1 status, n (%)			
Positive	68 (22)	80 (25)	75 (24)
Negative	210 (67)	208 (66)	202 (64)
Indeterminate or not evaluable	36 (11)	28 (9)	38 (12)
<i>BRAF</i> status, n (%)			
Mutation	101 (32)	100 (32)	97 (31)
No mutation	213 (68)	216 (68)	218 (69)
Sum of reference diameters of target lesions (mm), median (range)	54.5 (10–372)	54.0 (10–384)	55.0 (10–283)
Number of lesion sites, n (%)			
1	89 (28)	80 (25)	84 (27)
2-3	166 (53)	176 (56)	170 (54)
>3	59 (19)	59 (19)	61 (19)

ECOG denotes Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; PD-L1 programmed death ligand 1; ULN upper limit of normal.

Table S2. Subsequent Therapy.

	Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab (N=314)	Nivolumab (N=316)	Ipilimumab (N=315)
Any subsequent therapy, n (%)	132 (42)	176 (56)	229 (73)
Subsequent systemic therapy	101 (32)	145 (46)	199 (63)
Subsequent immunotherapy	48 (15)	99 (31)	140 (44)
Anti-PD-1 agents	32 (10)	44 (14)	134 (43)
Anti-PD-L1 agents	0	0	2 (1)
Anti-CTLA-4 agents	19 (6)	88 (28)	14 (4)
Other immunotherapy	5 (2)	11 (4)	10 (3)
BRAF inhibitor	41 (13)	59 (19)	71 (23)
MEK/NRAS inhibitor	31 (10)	40 (13)	40 (13)
Other approved agents	44 (14)	59 (19)	69 (22)
Other investigational agent	8 (3)	8 (3)	15 (5)
Subsequent radiotherapy, n (%)	58 (19)	88 (28)	121 (38)
Subsequent surgery, n (%)	58 (19)	61 (19)	87 (28)
Median time to subsequent systemic therapy, months (95% CI)	NR	25.5 (16.3–NR)	8.1 (6.5–8.8)
Patients free of subsequent therapy at 3 years, % (95% CI)*	59% (53%–65%)	45% (39%–51%)	20% (15%–26%)

\*Excluding patients who died and never received subsequent therapy; based on Kaplan-Meier estimates.

CI denotes confidence interval; CTLA-4 cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4; NR not reached; PD-1 programmed death 1; PD-L1 programmed death ligand 1.

Table S3. Post-treatment Tumor Assessments in All Randomized Patients With Progressive Disease.

	<b>Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab (N=74)</b>	<b>Nivolumab (N=121)</b>	<b>Ipilimumab (N=159)</b>
Patients with at least one existing lesion, n (%)	18 (24)	31 (26)	39 (25)
Patients with at least one new lesion, n (%)	56 (76)	90 (74)	120 (75)
Site of new lesion, n (%)			
Bone	12 (16)	11 (9)	12 (8)
Central nervous system	8 (11)	21 (17)	23 (14)
Intestine	4 (5)	5 (4)	5 (3)
Liver	10 (14)	25 (21)	38 (24)
Lung	17 (23)	29 (24)	46 (29)
Lymph node	8 (11)	15 (12)	27 (17)
Other	5 (7)	4 (3)	9 (6)
Skin	3 (4)	10 (8)	8 (5)
Soft tissue	8 (11)	15 (12)	21 (13)
Visceral, other	7 (9)	18 (15)	30 (19)
No. of sites with at least one new lesion, n (%)			
1	35 (47)	53 (44)	57 (36)
2	16 (22)	18 (15)	36 (23)
3	5 (7)	13 (11)	19 (12)
4	0	5 (4)	7 (4)
≥5	0	1 (1)	1 (1)

Table S4. Response to Treatment by PD-L1 Expression.

	<b>Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab</b>	<b>Nivolumab</b>	<b>Ipilimumab</b>
≥1% PD-L1, n	155	171	164
CR, n (%)	32 (21)	36 (21)	8 (5)
PR, n (%)	68 (44)	57 (33)	23 (14)
ORR, % (95% CI)	65 (56.4–72.0)	54 (46.6–62.0)	19 (13.2–25.7)
<1% PD-L1, n	123	117	113
CR, n (%)	24 (20)	16 (14)	7 (6)
PR, n (%)	42 (34)	25 (21)	13 (12)
ORR, % (95% CI)	54 (44.4–62.7)	35 (26.5–44.4)	18 (11.2–26.0)
≥5% PD-L1, n	68	80	75
CR, n (%)	15 (22)	18 (23)	5 (7)
PR, n (%)	34 (50)	28 (35)	11 (15)
ORR, % (95% CI)	72 (59.9–82.3)	58 (45.9–68.5)	21 (12.7–32.3)
<5% PD-L1, n	210	208	202
CR, n (%)	41 (20)	34 (16)	10 (5)
PR, n (%)	76 (36)	54 (26)	25 (12)
ORR, % (95% CI)	56 (48.7–62.5)	42 (35.5–49.3)	17 (12.4–23.3)
≥10% PD-L1, n	46	59	54
CR, n (%)	13 (28)	11 (19)	3 (6)
PR, n (%)	26 (57)	23 (39)	8 (15)
ORR, % (95% CI)	85 (71.1–93.7)	58 (44.1–70.4)	20 (10.6–33.5)
<10% PD-L1	232	229	223
CR, n (%)	43 (19)	41 (18)	12 (5)
PR, n (%)	84 (36)	59 (26)	28 (13)
ORR, % (95% CI)	55 (48.1–61.3)	44 (37.1–50.4)	18 (13.1–23.6)

CI denotes confidence interval; CR complete response; ORR objective response rate; PD-L1 programmed death ligand 1; PR partial response.



Table S5. Treatment-related AEs of Any Grade in  $\geq 5\%$  of Patients in any Treatment Group.\*

	Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab (N=313)		Nivolumab (N=313)		Ipilimumab <sup>†</sup> (N=311)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3-4	Any Grade	Grade 3-4	Any Grade	Grade 3-4
Any treatment-related AE	300 (96)	184 (59)	270 (86)	67 (21)	268 (86)	86 (28)
Rash	93 (30)	10 (3)	72 (23)	1 (<1)	68 (22)	5 (2)
Pruritus	112 (36)	6 (2)	67 (21)	1 (<1)	113 (36)	1 (<1)
Vitiligo	28 (9)	0	29 (9)	1 (<1)	16 (5)	0
Dry skin	15 (5)	0	17 (5)	0	11 (4)	0
Maculopapular rash	38 (12)	6 (2)	15 (5)	2 (1)	38 (12)	1 (<1)
Fatigue	119 (38)	13 (4)	114 (36)	3 (1)	89 (29)	3 (1)
Asthenia	30 (10)	1 (<1)	25 (8)	1 (<1)	17 (5)	2 (1)
Pyrexia	60 (19)	2 (1)	21 (7)	0	21 (7)	1 (<1)
Chills	22 (7)	0	12 (4)	0	10 (3)	0
Diarrhea	142 (45)	29 (9)	67 (21)	9 (3)	105 (34)	18 (6)
Nausea	88 (28)	7 (2)	41 (13)	0	51 (16)	2 (1)
Vomiting	48 (15)	7 (2)	22 (7)	1 (<1)	24 (8)	1 (<1)
Constipation	12 (4)	0	20 (6)	0	16 (5)	0
Abdominal pain	26 (8)	1 (<1)	18 (6)	0	28 (9)	2 (1)
Dry mouth	19 (6)	0	13 (4)	0	7 (2)	0
Colitis	40 (13)	26 (8)	7 (2)	3 (1)	35 (11)	24 (8)
Headache	35 (11)	2 (1)	24 (8)	0	25 (8)	1 (<1)
Dysgeusia	14 (4)	0	18 (6)	0	9 (3)	0
Dizziness	18 (6)	0	15 (5)	0	12 (4)	0
Arthralgia	43 (14)	2 (1)	31 (10)	1 (<1)	22 (7)	0
Myalgia	17 (5)	1 (<1)	16 (5)	1 (<1)	9 (3)	0
Increased lipase	44 (14)	34 (11)	27 (9)	14 (4)	18 (6)	12 (4)
Increased amylase	26 (8)	9 (3)	20 (6)	6 (2)	15 (5)	4 (1)
Increased aspartate aminotransferase	51 (16)	19 (6)	14 (4)	3 (1)	12 (4)	2 (1)
Increased alanine aminotransferase	60 (19)	27 (9)	13 (4)	4 (1)	12 (4)	5 (2)
Decreased weight	19 (6)	0	10 (3)	0	4 (1)	1 (<1)
Hypothyroidism	53 (17)	1 (<1)	33 (11)	0	14 (5)	0
Hyperthyroidism	35 (11)	3 (1)	14 (4)	0	3 (1)	0
Hypophysitis	23 (7)	5 (2)	2 (1)	1 (<1)	12 (4)	5 (2)
Decreased appetite	60 (19)	4 (1)	36 (12)	0	41 (13)	1 (<1)
Cough	25 (8)	0	19 (6)	2 (1)	15 (5)	0
Dyspnea	36 (12)	3 (1)	19 (6)	1 (<1)	12 (4)	0
Pneumonitis	22 (7)	3 (1)	5 (2)	1 (<1)	5 (2)	1 (<1)
Treatment-related AE leading to discontinuation	123 (39)	95 (30)	37 (12)	24 (8)	49 (16)	43 (14)

\*Data are n (%). The severity of AEs was graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.0. AE denotes adverse event.

<sup>†</sup>One patient in the ipilimumab group died due to cardiac arrest.

Table S6. Treatment-related Adverse Events of Potential Immunologic Etiology (Select Adverse Events) in  $\geq 2\%$  of Patients.

Patients Reporting Event	Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab (N=313)		Nivolumab (N=313)		Ipilimumab (N=311)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3/4	Any Grade	Grade 3/4	Any Grade	Grade 3/4
<b>Skin and subcutaneous</b>	193 (62)	20 (6)	144 (46)	7 (2)	173 (56)	9 (3)
Rash	93 (30)	10 (3)	72 (23)	1 (<1)	68 (22)	5 (2)
Pruritus	112 (36)	6 (2)	67 (21)	1 (<1)	113 (36)	1 (<1)
Vitiligo	28 (9)	0	29 (9)	1 (<1)	16 (5)	0
Maculopapular rash	38 (12)	6 (2)	15 (5)	2 (1)	38 (12)	1 (<1)
Erythema	6 (2)	1 (<1)	9 (3)	0	5 (2)	1 (<1)
Dermatitis	5 (2)	0	8 (3)	0	2 (1)	0
Skin hypopigmentation	6 (2)	0	7 (2)	0	2 (1)	0
Eczema	9 (3)	0	6 (2)	0	2 (1)	0
Papular rash	7 (2)	0	4 (1)	1 (<1)	4 (1)	0
Generalized rash	8 (3)	1 (<1)	2 (1)	0	2 (1)	1 (<1)
Macular rash	7 (2)	0	2 (1)	0	1 (<1)	1 (<1)
Pruritic rash	5 (2)	0	1 (<1)	0	7 (2)	0
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>	150 (48)	47 (15)	70 (22)	11 (4)	117 (38)	36 (12)
Diarrhea	142 (45)	29 (9)	67 (21)	9 (3)	105 (34)	18 (6)
Colitis	40 (13)	26 (8)	7 (2)	3 (1)	35 (11)	24 (8)
<b>Endocrine</b>	106 (34)	20 (6)	54 (17)	5 (2)	36 (12)	8 (3)
Hypothyroidism	53 (17)	1 (<1)	33 (11)	0	14 (5)	0
Hyperthyroidism	35 (11)	3 (1)	14 (4)	0	3 (1)	0
Adrenal insufficiency	11 (4)	6 (2)	4 (1)	2 (1)	4 (1)	1 (<1)
Thyroiditis	13 (4)	1 (<1)	3 (1)	0	1 (<1)	0
Hypophysitis	23 (7)	5 (2)	2 (1)	1 (<1)	12 (4)	5 (2)
<b>Hepatic</b>	102 (33)	62 (20)	25 (8)	9 (3)	23 (7)	5 (2)
Increased aspartate aminotransferase	51 (16)	19 (6)	14 (4)	3 (1)	12 (4)	2 (1)
Increased alanine aminotransferase	60 (19)	27 (9)	13 (4)	4 (1)	12 (4)	5 (2)
Increased blood alkaline phosphatase	12 (4)	2 (1)	4 (1)	0	2 (1)	1 (<1)
Increased transaminases	12 (4)	10 (3)	2 (1)	1 (<1)	3 (1)	0
Increased gamma-glutamyltransferase	10 (3)	4 (1)	1 (<1)	0	6 (2)	1 (<1)

Hepatotoxicity	10 (3)	8 (3)	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	0
Hyperbilirubinemia	7 (2)	0	1 (<1)	0	3 (1)	0
Hepatitis	7 (2)	5 (2)	0	0	0	0
<b>Hypersensitivity/ infusion reactions</b>	13 (4)	0	14 (4)	1 (<1)	8 (3)	1 (<1)
Infusion-related reaction	9 (3)	0	8 (3)	1 (<1)	8 (3)	1 (<1)
Hypersensitivity	9 (3)	0	6 (2)	0	8 (3)	1 (<1)
<b>Pulmonary</b>	24 (8)	3 (1)	6 (2)	1 (<1)	6 (2)	1 (<1)
Pneumonitis	22 (7)	3 (1)	5 (2)	1 (<1)	5 (2)	1 (<1)
<b>Renal</b>	22 (7)	6 (2)	4 (1)	1 (<1)	8 (3)	1 (<1)
Increased blood creatinine	14 (4)	1 (<1)	2 (1)	1 (<1)	5 (2)	0

Table S7. Time to Resolution of Treatment-related Select AEs in Patients Who Received Immune-modulating Medication.<sup>a</sup>

	Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab (N=313)			Nivolumab (N=313)			Ipilimumab (N=311)		
	No. (%) Patients With Select AE	No. (%) of Patients With Resolution of AE <sup>b</sup>	Median Time to Resolution, Weeks (range)	No. (%) Patients With Select AE	No. (%) of Patients With Resolution of AE <sup>b</sup>	Median Time to Resolution, Weeks (range)	No. (%) Patients With Select AE	No. (%) of Patients With Resolution of AE <sup>b</sup>	Median Time to Resolution, Weeks (range)
Skin	70/193 (36)	54/70 (77)	8.9 (0.7–184.7+)	44/144 (31)	26/44 (59)	39.6 (1.1–186.1+)	58/173 (34)	49/58 (84)	12.4 (0.9–179.6+)
Grade 3-5	15/20 (75)	15/15 (100)	3.1 (0.6–54.6)	5/7 (71)	4/5 (80)	3.0 (0.9–111.0+)	6/9 (67)	6/6 (100)	6.1 (4.4–27.3)
Gastrointestinal	68/150 (45)	65/68 (96)	4.2 (0.3–197.1+)	10/70 (14)	7/10 (70)	7.2 (0.9–128.4+)	51/117 (44)	47/51 (92)	4.9 (1.1–107.7)
Grade 3-5	44/47 (94)	43/44 (98)	3.0 (0.3–33.1+)	8/11 (73)	5/8 (63)	12.4 (0.9–128.4+)	35/36 (97)	33/35 (94)	3.9 (0.4–107.7)
Endocrine	40/106 (38)	17/40 (43)	NA (0.4–190.7+)	7/54 (13)	2/7 (29)	NA (8.3–154.0+)	16/36 (44)	5/16 (31)	NA (0.6–176.1+)
Grade 3-5	14/20 (70)	7/14 (50)	18.6 (1.6–161.4+)	3/5 (60)	0/3 (0)	NA (125.7+– 154.0+)	8/8 (100)	4/8 (50)	NA (0.7–160.7+)
Hepatic	46/102 (45)	45/46 (98)	5.9 (0.3–106.9)	6/25 (24)	6/6 (100)	7.0 (2.0–27.1)	3/23 (13)	3/3 (100)	4.1 (4.0–7.7)
Grade 3-5	38/62 (61)	38/38 (100)	4.1 (0.3–26.0)	6/9 (67)	6/6 (100)	7.0 (2.0–27.1)	2/5 (40)	2/2 (100)	5.9 (4.0–7.7)
Hypersensitivity/ infusion reactions	1/13 (8)	1/1 (100)	0.14 (0.1–0.1)	3/14 (21)	3/3 (100)	0.14 (0.1–0.7)	1/8 (13)	1/1 (100)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)
Grade 3-5	0	0	--	0/1	0	--	1/1 (100)	1/1(100)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)
Pulmonary	18/24 (75)	18/18 (100)	6.1 (0.9–35.1)	5/6 (83)	4/5 (80)	2.4 (0.6–70.0+)	3/6 (50)	2/3 (67)	6.1 (4.3+–6.3)
Grade 3-5	2/3 (67)	2/2 (100)	4.2 (1.1–7.3)	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100)	2.3 (2.3–2.3)	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100)	4.7 (4.7–4.7)
Renal	4/22 (18)	4/4 (100)	2.7 (0.4–13.7)	2/4 (50)	1/2 (50)	NA (0.3–118.1+)	3/8 (38)	3/3 (100.0)	4.6 (0.6–16.1)
Grade 3-5	3/6 (50)	3/3 (100)	1.7 (0.4–3.6)	0/1	0	NA	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100)	4.6 (4.6–4.6)

<sup>a</sup>Restricted to patients who received immune-modulating medication during their select AE of longest duration. Includes events reported between the first dose and 30 days after the last dose of study therapy. AE denotes adverse event; NA not available.

<sup>b</sup>The total number of patients with resolution of event was the number of treated patients experiencing resolution or improvement to the baseline grade for the longest AE belonging to the select AE category.

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